

with an oblique cartilage-pit in each valve; primary teeth none. Valves simple within.

The deep sinus of the pallial line, together with the form of the valves and the pellucid vitreous texture of the shell, clearly show that this genus belongs to the Scrobiculariate division of the Tellinidæ, and not very far from the *Abra* of Leach or *Syndosmya* of Récluz.

1. *Theora iridescens*, Hinds.

Næra iridescens, Hds. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1843, p. 78.

Hab. Yobuko.

2. *Theora fragilis*, A. Ad.

Næra fragilis, A. Ad. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1855, p. 226.

Hab. Niegata; 7 fathoms.

3. *Theora nitida*, Gould.

Theora nitida, Gld. Otia Conch. p. 162.

Hab. Scto-Uchi: Simonoseki; 7 fathoms.

Subgenus ENDOPLEURA, A. Ad.

Shell pellucid, gaping at both sides. Hinge with a bifid primary tooth in front of the oblique cartilage-pit. Valves with an internal rib extending from the beaks obliquely towards the anterior side.

Endopleura lubrica, Gould.

Theora lubrica, Gld. Otia Conch. p. .

Hab. Hakodadi; 10 fathoms: Niegata, 7 fathoms.

XXIII.—*Characters of new Land-Shells from the Mahabaleshwar Hills in Western India, and from Agra in the North-west Provinces.* By W. H. BENSON, Esq.

Achatina Arthuri, B.

A. testa ovato-conica, irregulariter plicato-striata, luteo-fulva, polita, translucente; spira ovato-conica, apice obtuso, sutura impressa; anfractibus $7\frac{1}{2}$, convexiusculis, prope suturam subcrenulatis; apertura subverticali, elliptico-ovata; peristomate crassiusculo, callo parietali infra albido; margine columellari oblique truncato.

Long. 19, diam. 10, apert. long. 8 mill.

Habitat ad Neher (Malcolm Peth) montibus Mahabaleshwar dictis.

A single specimen, in a state too imperfect for description, was taken by my son, Lieut. Arthur E. Benson, then in the 10th Hussars, at the hill-station in question, in 1853. I sent a rough sketch to the Rev. S. B. Fairbank, who searched carefully for it, and has kindly furnished me with three living spe-

cimens, one of which exhibits the large dimensions recorded above.

Helix Neherensis, B.

H. testa anguste et perspective umbilicata, depressa, lenticulari, oblique striatula, lineis concentricis vix impressis, confertissimis, superne et infra decussata; spira convexiuscula, apice planato, sutura marginata subcanaliculata; anfractibus 5, convexiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam rotundato, subtus convexo, circa umbilicum excavato; apertura obliqua, late lunata; peristomate tenui, recto, marginibus callo tenui minutissime granulato junctis; columellari subverticali, brevi, reflexiusculo.

Diam. major 5, minor 4, axis 2 mill.

Habitat ad Neher, Mahabaleshwar. Detexit S. B. Fairbank.

This peculiar little species, which I have, at the suggestion of the discoverer, named after the place where it was found, appears to have escaped the observation of Mr. W. T. Blanford, who collected several new land-shells during a hurried search at the same locality, which is noted for its abundant rainfall during the monsoon. The delicate concentric lines are visible under a lens.

Carychium Boysianum, B.

C. testa subrimata, elongato-cylindrica, sub lente oblique minutissime striatula, translucente, nitida, albida; spira elongata, gradatim attenuata, apice obtuso, sutura impressa; anfractibus 5, convexiusculis, subplanulatis; apertura subverticali, $\frac{1}{3}$ longitudinis non æquante, oblonge ovato-acuta; peristomate expanso, planulato, nonnunquam subduplici, margine dextro intus 1-tuberculato, parietali plica 1, columellari altera obliqua munitis, callo parietali expanso.

Alt. 2, diam. vix $\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Habitat prope urbem Agra, ad ripas fluminis Jumna. Detexit Capt. W. J. Boys.

This species, discovered at the Táj, near Agra, by the late Capt. Boys, is closely allied to the Himalayan species *C. Indicum*, B., but is distinguished by its more elongated cylindrical and less rapidly attenuate form, and its flatter whorls, also by the narrower and more acute aperture, the right lip being straighter and less convex, and by the expanded parietal callus.

Mr. Fairbank sent me a rough variety of *Ancylus Verruca*, B., of the Lower Himalaya and Rohilkhund, with the small variety of the Gangetic *Planorbis nanus*, which were taken by him in the Mahabaleshwar waters, with the shell imperfectly described by Mr. E. Layard, in the 'Proc. Zool. Soc.' for 1854, as *Ancylotus carinatus*, which bears some resemblance to Mr. Anthony's North-American shell of the same name. I consider the Indian species to be a *Melania*. They were accompanied by a new

heliceform *Vertigo* and by a large *Succinea*, also taken by Mr. Blanford, who will probably describe them together with a large *Helix* allied to *H. Bajadera*, Pfr.

Cheltenham, Feb. 5, 1864.

XXIV.—*Description of a Labyrinthibranchiate Fish from the Nile.*

By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

A VERY fine collection of fishes made on the Upper Nile, at Chartoum and Gondokoro, by Consul John Petherick, contained, among other novelties, a species of Labyrinthibranchiate fish belonging to the genus *Ctenopoma*, Peters, species of which have hitherto been found only in Southern and Eastern Africa, where they represent the East-Indian *Anabas*.

Ctenopoma Petherici.

D. $\frac{18}{10}$, or $\frac{16}{9}$, or $\frac{15}{9}$. A. $\frac{10}{9-11}$. L. lat. 29. L. transv. $\frac{3 \text{ or } 3\frac{1}{2}}{9}$.

The height of the body is one-third, or a little more than one-third, of the total length (without caudal); the maxillary extends to below, or but slightly beyond, the anterior margin of the eye. Teeth in the jaws and on the palate in narrow bands. The diameter of the eye equals the extent of the snout. Five series of scales between the orbit and the angle of the præoperculum, the outer series covering the præopercular margin. Operculum, inter-, and suboperculum strongly serrated. The soft rays of the vertical fins covered with small scales. Brownish olive; many scales with a brown central spot, these spots being less distinct in old specimens than in young ones; a round black spot, sometimes edged with whitish, on the root of the tail.

The largest specimen is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

This species is more nearly allied to *C. multispine* than to *C. microlepidotum*, but may be readily distinguished by its deeper body, by its narrower mouth, the maxillary extending to below the middle of the eye in *C. multispine*, &c.

The same collection contained examples of *Ophiocephalus obscurus*, Gthr., described from West-African specimens, and a complete series of *Clarotes*, showing that this genus has been founded by Hyrtl and Kner on a deformed specimen, and that the species has been long ago named *Pimelodus laticeps* by Rüppell, the development of the rays and of the spine of the adipous fin being dependent on age.